THE EVERETT HAT. Boys' and Youths' Sizes,
STYLE AND PROPORTION STRICTLY PRESERVED.

Now ready.

BALLARD, SHUTE & Co.,
No. 45 Broadway.

THE ANNIVERSARY WEEK.—Clergymen visiting the city should call on KNOX. No. 212 droadway, and select a that. His stock embraces an extensive variety, and his charges are uniformly reasonable. FIRST PREMIUM CHILDREN'S HATS.

Ladies call and examine the large validy of the Hars and Cars for the stasot. Krilogo, No. 381 Canal-st.

48.-FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS. Evans'.
Nos. 66 and 62 Full most .
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

\$8.-FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS,

Evans', Nos 66 and 62 Fulton-st , Between Gold and Cliff sta

\$8.-FINE BLACK CLOTH FROM COATS,

EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 8 Fulton at.
Nos. 66 and 8 Fulton at.
Between Gold and Cliff-ste

\$8.-FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS,

Evans',
Nos. 65 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Nos. 65 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Giff-sta.

88,—Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats,

Evass'.
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-et.,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-et.,
Between Gold and Cliff sta.

Between Gold and Gliff sta.

ISSS.

ALTERD MUNICO & Co.

No. 451 Broadway, between Causl and Grand-sta.
Invite attention to their large assortment of well-made Spring AND Summer Continuous.

Which they are set lug at moderate prices.
Their stack embraces all Kinds and all sizes of Gentlemen's Comments from medium to fine quality.

In well stocked with tastell and fashionable piece goods, and finite-lass Cutters are employed.

Alterno Munico & Co. beving given great attention to Boys' Choristics.

Have made it a very impertant branch of their business. They therefore invite the attention of parents to their stock, feeding confident that they will find the largest and best anothered well made goods in the City, at incderate pities, for quality, style of cut, make, the creased demand for well-made, lower-priced clothing, for achool and every-day use, their stock is much largest the usual.

No deviation from marked union.

GAS FIXTURES.

The largest assertment of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c., &c. in the city; many new and beautiful patterns. Prices 20 per cent below the rates of last year. W. J. F. Dallay & Co., W. J. F. Dallay & Co., as a 631 and 633 Broadway.

SILVER-PLATED WARE. 

OUT UNIVARIED BEST SET OF THE SET

LATE FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE. LATE FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.

MR. ARRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

On the right of the fire that the state of the first that the state of the first that the state of the first that the state of the stat

ASTONISHING REDUCTION
In the Prices of Superior English Carpeting.
Valvets. 4: 12 to \$1 50; Brussels, 75 cents to \$1 pet yard
All Wool Ingrains, 38 to 75 cents.
At Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - WIGS AND TOUPEES. BATCHELOR S HARR DIE.— The allocated establishment is no. 23 Brown way. Twelvo private rooms expressly for the ap-Soution of his famous Harr Dvn, the best extent. Barchelor phonono of his langue in Ark Dr., the see all others; this is the wise and Tourses have improvements over all others; this is the suly place where these things are properly understood and made.

SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.

BELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.

The chip ice-safe which keeps the air over meats, vegatables, &c.

PUER, Cool., EVER CHANGING;

Applying, for the first time,
This TRUE PRINCIPLES OF VENTILATION
as a check to doesy. Made and sole by
BRAMMALL, HEDGE & Co.,
No. 398 Stondway, corner Walker-st.

BRUSSELS CARPETS 8/ per yard.
THATE PLY CARPETS 7/ and 8/ per yard.
SUPRRESUL GARPETS 6/ per yard.
E. A. Peterson & Co.,
No. 315 Canal-st.

GOLD SHADES. Write Holland do At KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 29; Broad way.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS From Auction,
At less than cost of importation,
At Kelly & Ferguson's,
No. 201 Broadway.

BROADWAY, CORPER OF FRANKLINGT.

Over TAXLOR'S SALOON,

On the European Plan.

ALFRED FRANKAN, Proprietor.

This house has been many corpeted pointed and put in complete order, and is now offer of the most complete and desirable of the New York Hotels. INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

"FIRST COME, FORST SERVED."-The order

"FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED." The orders to CULLER & Co's IRON RAILING are rapidly accumulating. The reason is plain. The or gentlemen manufacture a very superior archive and sellin its intendent half the insual prices, and the consequence is simply a ready of business that involves an increased 5 row in the production to supply the demand. Leave your orders promptly. Those who do as will avoid disappointment. Romember that CULLER & Co's IRON RAILING is the maddenness, strongest, the speat and best ever made. Their office is at No. 65 Nassau at (Room No. 1)

HERRON'S NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE.-OSLY THEATY STEED DOLLARS.
Superior to the highest priced Machines, for OSE QUARTE THE CASH.
A child can mades it.
Parties purchasing will receive full instruction.

City Ludies and Ladies visiting the city, can find Gairna Boors with and without Heels from 12, to 20, per pair Reprint Trees and Buskins 6: to 10; Bay; Patent Leader Boors, with By's Misses and Children's Boors and Shorts of an attide and prices. Ledies, temember. J. R. Mister & Co., No. 387 Canal st.

DUPUY'S CORDIAL ELIXIR OF PERUVIAN BARK Pot p. seral debility, impaired digestion and dyspopers, who her arising from constitutional weakonss, sedentary insists or to close application to business. Dubur's Cardial Editor of Persuand Back at the most available tonde, and prescribed generally by the family. No. 869 Broadway, N.Y.

Kiss Mr Quick .- Distilled from fragrant Talips. ed in fregrance. R. Duruy, No. 609 Beaudway.

In brown and black,

To the attack
The newhors insects troop:
But Lyon's flesh
Performs its test,
And all its these at a swoop.
A house may be cleared in tweny-four hours of fled Bugs,
Reaches, Rays, and Mice, by the use of Lyon's Macketic
Powder and Pills, Depot No. 428 Broadway.

man having here restored to health in a few days, after many years of trust response softening is widing to assist others by sending (first), on receiving a stamped envelope hearing the an picture's address, a city of the prescription used. Direct the Rew. Jours M. Dannatt. No. 186 bullow-st., Brookiya, N. Y. Caurion.—Mr. D. regiets to learn that many sports us propagations of his prescription are now, being felsed upon the community. TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS .- A retired gentle

INFLUENZA CURED

INFLUENZA CURED

IN A FEW ROURS.

There are a great many at the present time seriously troubled with couple, colds and influenze. If ye who are thus troubled will swallow from four to six of Rabway's Recurations, and baths the surface of the body with Rabway's Recurations, and table the surface of the body with Rabway's Recurations, and distress in less than at hours after these remedies are need. A gentleman who visited Wellack's Thester on Monday night god overheased, took off his context, exposed himself to a cool oresheased, took off his context, exposed himself to a cool oresheased of it, and caught a very severe cold. During the might be was reized with violent pains all over his body. His threat was so sure he could carried, a sailow; matery discharges from the cycle sud none were constant; every home in his body achieved and he was so because that he could not speak above a whisper, fas this condition the next morning found nim. We, however, have his difficulty and knew the remession that would ourse him. At 70'cook he took down six of Rabway's Recultations, Rab had his whole be day inbubed with Rabway's Recultations. Rab way's fasturations will demand all bad could in a few hours. Too hashe is carrel restanily by the faither. Rabway's Co. No. 16. Faithoust, N. Y.

R. R. has need a said by de grifted and merchain everywhere.

Corns.—Lettlefield & Westerneed.

CORNS -LETTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Chiropoints have removed to No. 316 Broadway, directly opposite the st. Nicho as Indal, where they will continue their successful gennery bill, which Mr. Cox deserted, provided for presument of Coxes. Business Nation, he supposite entrance a fair Election Board (two of each party)—liberty

Where I offer for sale
FRENCH CHINA DINNER, TRA ARD TOTLET SETS, VASES,
CATÓ-BARCES, SPÉROORA, Cologne-bottles, &c.
PARIAR MARBLE STATUETTES.
BOHEMIAE and BELGIAE GLASSWARE
Goblets, Chumpagne and other Wine Glusses, and all the newceproductions in Behemian fancy colored Glasswares, Glass Shades, French Bronzes and other fancy articles.

I desire to inform Gentlemen intending to visit France, that my firm in Paris, Rue Paradis Poissonnière No. 32, will attend to the packing and shipmont of any Parisin goods for a moderate commission.

CHARLES ARENYFELDY,
No. 50 MURRAY-57., N. Y.

BUY ME, AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD .- Dr. LANG Let's Root and Herris Bitters. The great Spring Medicine should be used by everybody (and all the ladies particularly) for the Liver Compisint Jaundice, Less of Appethe, Costiveness: Piles Humors in the Blood, Billous and Foul Stemach and Dys-pepels. This medicine is safe to take; wonderful in its effects to assist; sture in curing at the Spring compisints. Only 38 cents or a large bottle. Sold by Drundists everywhere.

RADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE. - MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, SILK ELASTIC SPOCKINGS for various veius, and every variety of bendages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

## New-Pork Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1858.

Mr. Carey's Letters to the President. The Letters to the President by Mr. HENRY C. CAREY, which have recently appeared in our columns, have been reprinted in a handsome pamphlet of 171 octavo pages, which can be procured at THE TRIBUNE office, price 37 cents. These letters contain by far the fullest discussion of the recent financial catastrophe, and of the present cordition and prospects of the agriculture, industry and commerce of the country, which has yet appeared. That they are written with emi nent ability, and abound in the most instructive expositions of the vital principles of Political Economy every one who has read them will testify. No one, whatever his opinions, can study them without profit, and we trust that in their present form they may have wide circulation.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce pesterday an interesting report was presented on the subject of collisions at sea. It reviews the maritime laws of various nations, and the diversities between them, and criticises the course of the French authorities in the case of the Lyonnais and Adriatic. The Committee say that if the claim of Messrs. Gauthier Brothers was just, then the Colline Steamship Company have a claim of at least \$750,000 egainst the owners of the Vesta for the loss of the steamship Arctic. Appended to the report is a draft of a bill in regard to collisions at sea. The merchants intend to sgitate for a uniform international law upon the subject.

A Mercantile Library of 8,000 volumes was charact ristically opened in Brooklyn last evening. Seven of the nine speeches were by clergymen. \$2,650 were subscribed toward the Library.

In Congress yesterday, the SENATE postponed the Oregon bill. Mr. Hamlin spoke in opposition to the bill repealing the fishery bounties, in reply to Mr. Clay of Alabama. Before he had concluded. on motion of Mr. Mason, the Senate went into Executive Session. Mr. Toombs was excused from serving on the Judiciary Committee, at his own request, which was probably made in consequence of the request of the Committee yesterday to be discharged from the consideration of a Bankrupt law. inasmuch as they could agree upon none.

The House passed the General Appropriation bill. Mr. Ritchie of Pennsylvania opposed Mr. Clingman's resolution respecting the abrogation of the Claytor-Bulwer treaty. The House refused to lay the resolution upon the table, and ordered it to be engrossed by 97 Yeas to 86 Nays. A resolution was adopted directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring Mr. Robert W. Latham before the bar of the House to answer for contempt in not answering the summons to testify before the Willet's Point Committee. The Minnesots bill was then taken up. Mr. Smith of Virginia opposed it, because of the alien clause in the Constitution. Mesers. Millson, Phillips and Bliss denied the right of Congrees to interfere with the right of suffrage in a State.

The Hop. Samuel S. Cox of Ohio was one of the earliest, most ardent, most thorough among the Democratic opponents in Congress of Mr. Buchanan's latest policy with respect to Kansas. We believe he made the first speech in the House against the Lecompton swindle, and, down to the week during which the English bill passed, he denounced that bill as meaner than the original Lecompton, and hardly less atrocious. On Monday of that week, he wrote home a letter (which he showed), taking strong ground against the English contrivance: on Tuesday, he was of the same mind; on Wednesday, he began to take a different view of the matter; on Thursday, he was fully converted to the English faith; and on Friday, he was one of its most zealous supporters. Being rather harried by Mr. Haskin in the debate of that day, he wrote a note to The Union, inclosing Gov. Walker's letter in favor of the bill, which he desired to have published to explain and justify his vote. The gist of of that Walker letter, thus held up as a shield by Mr. Cox, is as follows:

"If the bill passes, the edious Lecompton Constitu tion, born in fraud and baptized in forgery and per jury, will be defeated by an overwhelming vote of the people of Karsas, thus demonstrating by practical re-sults the truth of my interpretation, that this bill does in fact submit the Constitution to the popular suffrage for ratification or rejection, which is all I have ever -Mr. Cox, it will be seen, still regards the Le-

compton Constitution as "born in fraud and bap-"t zed in forgery "-as detested by the People of Kansas, and certain to be rejected by them if they are allowed a fair vote upon it. He, therefore does not expect to close the controversy by passing the English bill. And yet he votes to give the People of Kansas this option: " Take the Lecomp-"ten Constitution, and you shall be in the Union at ence, with a very large slice of the Public Lands for Railroads, in addition to the usual grants: Reject the Lecompton Constitution, and you must stay out of the Union for an indefinite period-until an official census shall have demonstrated that you have at least 93,000 inhabitants -and then take your chance of getting any land " for Railroads." This is what Mr. Cox has voted not to settle the controversy by getting the Lecompton Constitution adopted, but to keep up the sgitation for years to come. He has voted that a population that is sufficient to form a Slave State shall not be deemed sufficient to form a Free State-that Land-grants shall be made to a Slave State which are withheld from the same State if she elects to be Free-and that, after all the sad experience of Kanens Elections, a Pre-Slavery Board shall be constituted to designate polls, appoint election officers, espress votes-in thert, to have complete control over an election which is to fix the destion of the young State. The Crittorden-Mont-

to come in as a blave or as a Free State with the same population—the same Land-Grant in either case-and the absolute close of the controversy in the stortest time and without further appeal to Corgress, by silowing Kansas, in case she rejects Lecompton, to form another Constitution and be at once in the Union therewith. Such is the plan of settlement which Mr. Cox abar doned-one fair and equal in every particular, and certain to bring the controversy to a speedy and absolute conclusionwhich Mr. Cox deserted to take his stand on one which, on his own showing settles nothing, while it exasperates the Free-State men by its gross partiality and mean appeals to their avarice and cowardice. Can any one discern a creditable reason for Mr. Cox's spostacy ?

In an article in our paper of yesterday, based on the printed statements of Dr. MacGowan, a resident at Ningpo in China, we furnished pretty decisive evidence that the antipathy of the Chinese to foreigners is not altogether a mere prejudice, nor the phrase in use among them of "foreign desils" without a pretty sufficient basis in facts. The same article contained, also, some suggestions derived from the same source, that, before demanding from the Chinese any extension of privileges, measures ought to be taken to prevent the concessions already made to us from degenerating through our neglect into a mere cover to lawless outrages. We have demanded and we have obtained from

the Chinese not mere y a right to frequent certain Chinese ports - smounting in practice to an opening to us of the entire Chinese coast south of the Yellow Ses--we have at the same time obtained for Amer can cit zens in China the extraordinary privilege of being free from question or trial by the Chirece authorities, and of responsibility only to magistrates of our own appointment. We have thus assumed to ours-lives the duty of establishing courts and a police upon the coasts of China, and of ourselves exercising the function of which we have denuded the Chinese authorities -that of compelling our people to respect the laws of the Empire and the rights of the Chinese. Tois duty, thus assumed, we have totally failed to perform. Our statuter, indeed, undertake to confer upon our Commiscioner at dour Consuls in Chins an extensive judicial authority over American residents; but as the power merely is given, without any provision of the necessary means for its exercise, this authority is practically of very little avail. The Consuls, for rample, are authorized to appoint Marshals to act as the officers of their Consular Courts, in the service of process and the arrest and detention of prisoners; but for paying these Marshals no provision whatever is made, and a claim is now pending before Corgress for compensation to a gentleman who on certain occasions has acted in that capacity. Nor is any place of detention provided for such prisoners as may be arrested on Consular warrants, our Copsuls having generally in such cases been reduced to the necessity of begging the English Consuls to keep their prisoners for them. Some assistance might have been expected in the pursuit, arrest and detention of offenders from our ships-ofwar on the coast. But our East India squadron. though kept up at a very heavy expense, has been composed of vessels too large and unwickly for any practical use. The size and force of the vessels employed on this station were perhaps intended to convey to the Chinese an impression of our naval power; but they are too large to approach the cities, and are hardly seen or known to exist except by the class of fishermen, too stolid to be much impressed by anything, and whose impressions are of little consequence. Once in harvor, these great and costly ships remain moored for the crews to sicken and the hulls to rot. A merchant ship shall leave the Chinese waters, circumnavigate the globe, and, returning again to her Chinese port of departure, find the American ship-of-war which she left behind still dozing out the period of her commission in the very same spot, leaving not merely the police of the coast, but even the protection of our commerce and our citizens, to the brigeof-war maintained on the coast by the English-a sort of vessel which, from their size and draft of water, are alone suitable for that service, which we have none employed on the Chins

Nor are the men whom we send to China in the capacity of Consuls much better fitted for the various responsible and delicate duties which our treaty with China and the provisions of our statute book impose upon them, than are the ships of-war which we send there for the sort of service in which alone they can be of any use. An American Consul at a Chir ese port is not merely a commercial agent; he is a diplomatist, and also a judge, vested with extensive control over the property, lives and liberty of his fellow-citizens, while at the same time he is the only person to whom the Chinese natives, in case of wrong inflicted upon them by Americans, can look for redress. And how are these responsible offices filled ! A Marsachusetts dyspeptic desires to travel for his health; an Arkansas editor wishes to see the world. They get consu'ships to China, where they remain just long enough to begin, after committing many mistakes, to learn something of their duties, when, in order to give to others a taste of the spoils, they are called home, to be succeeded, the one, perhaps, by an imbecile sot, the other by an empty-headed fop. Add to this that the Chinese language is one of the most difficult and least known in the world, and that the provisions made for securing adequate interpreters re on a par with the rest of our Chinese establishment, and we shall be able to form some faint idea of how justice is administered on the coast of China in our American Consular Courts, and of the degree of protection which the natives can expect from bem against American outrages.

Even if the consulships were much more adequately filled than they are or can be expected to e under the present system, still that system would be very defective. Peath, ill health, or other causes may at any time interrupt a Consul in the discharge of his functions. For vacancies thus ocessioned no suitable provision exists. We have no salaried Vice-Corsuls; and very incompetent and unsuitable persons are likely to be called upon, and are in fact called upon, to fill the gap. A right of appeal exists from the Consular Courts to the Commissioner; but if this may be supposed to act in some degree as a check upon consular injustice or gnorance, it is very inadequate and insufficient. The Commissioner's Court has or may have as few of the requisites for the prompt and intelligent administrat on of justice as those of the Consuls them-

It is very plain that we have provided no adequate means whatever for giving effect to that protectorate of the coasts of China which, as against American aggressions, or aggressions made under e ver of the American flag, we have assumed; and it is plain, too, that this whole question of the opening of China-the interior of the country as well as the coast-to foreign trade and intercourse.

is atterded with difficulties and exposed to abuses which may well cause the Chinese Government and people to hesitate, and Christian nations also to he situte in urging such a demand. It is proc'aimed that we and the rest of the Christian world have a right to compel China to subscribe and aubmit to the 'aw of nations-assumed to include a right of trade, travel and intercourse-while at the very came time, in the treaties which Christian nations make with her, they strip her of the right, most unquestionably recognized by this very law of nations, of compelling foreign residents in her territery to conform to her laws and to answer for their conduct to her tribunals. We certainly must say that the experience the Chinese have had of the consequence of opening their coast to foreigners affords to great encouragement to extend the same system to the interior, or by the reception of resident Christian embassadors at Pekin, to put the pelice of that city at the mercy of half a dozen foreign tribunals.

What right have we to demand almission into Chirs, while we allow the State of Oregon, by its geographical situation so favorable to interconroe with the Chinese, to exclude them, by constitutional provision, from the enjoyment of civil rights within her territories?

The first installment of the labors of the Juint Committee on Accounts, in investigating the coudition of the books and vouchers in the Finance and other Departments of the City Government, was laid before the Common Council vesterday afternoon. From a hasty examination of the document, we conclude that the Committee have gone to work in earnest, and made at least a creditable beguning of their almost Herculean labors. The movement was introduced last year by Councilman Franklip, under whose supervision the work is still continued. This year the business was referred to the Joint Committee, consisting of Aldermen Boole, Hoffmire and Owens, and Councilmen Cornelt, Cross and Mulligan. A partial report was made last year, which we published at the time; and we now take up the present communication as a continustion of the exposure.

In the account of stocks issued by the city, there was a difference between the general ledger and the Stock Clerk's books of \$931,935. This, however, has since been adjusted, and is stated only to show the loose manner of keeping such important accounts. The general bookkeeper in the Controller's Office shows by his testimony that there is no accurate method of keeping the stock account; that the figures in his ledger constantly disagree with those of the Stock Clerk, and that the bonds have been issued by the city for purposes which he knows nothing about. The impression from this testimony is that no one can tell how much the city wes: what bonds are out, or for what purposes they were issued. Other testimony shows that any persons who chose might abstract whole bundles of papers from the Controller's Office with very little rick of detection.

Looking into the expenditures of various departments, the Committee found that payments have been loosely made, and many vouchers lost or destroyed, while disorder reigns everywhere. To remedy thie, the Committee deem a speedy and radical charge necessary-a change involving an entire reorganization, of the Finance Department specially; in doing which they recommend the entire exclusion of politicians from that branch of the City Government.

Turning to the Department of Arrears, they find that no proper account has been made of the immense amounts placed in the hands of that bureau for collection; the arrears, running back for many years, are scattered through fifty books of records among many thousands of items. This loose manner of doing business has given the opportunity to designing parties to pocket almost any amount, which should have gone to the City Treasury. While the investigation has been going on, crowds of citizens have appeared before the Committee and complained of assessments still standing against their property which had been paid, or of which they had never received notice; and it is very probable that much property has been sold for had been lerg since paid. The Committee present as specimens items amounting to nearly \$5,000 standing as unpaid assessments, which were paid in full long since. They state that the whole system of assessing property for improvements has been recklessly abused, and that in most cases the owners are not aware of assessments having been made until the costs and charges for interest nearly double the amount. Of the collections really made, large portions are kept out of the treasury, by which means the annual appropriations for interest on assessments are materially swelled. They add, that when the accounts shall be fully straightened out, the account for deficiencies will astound this already startled community. The sum total of un paid assessments on the 1st of January last is put down at near six millions of dollars; but how near this is to the mark they cannot tell until the work is finished.

They looked rext into the management of opening, widening and extending streets by Commissioners and the Corporation Coursel, and state that in almost every instance the Commissioners have done their work so loosely that it is difficult to tell what are the correct amounts awarded and assessed. Alterations, interlineations and erasures mystify and confuse nearly all the reports; copies do not agree with the originals, nor abstracts with either. Sums written out in the body disagree with the figures in the margin, and so on. In the opening of Seventy-eighth street, from the Third to Fifth aveane, there are discrepancies amounting to \$1,100 against the treasury. The Bowery extension is another beautiful job; but here we despair of follow mg the tortuous, disconnected, no system-at-all of what answers for the financial account of this work. As an instance, one property owner had seven awards for damages, amounting in all to #62 990; yet the receipt-book shows three receipts for awards to this same owner amounting to \$104,959, or \$42,000 more than the awards: but on looking up the warrants the sums issued there foot up \$62,012. The Committee state that errors of a still graver character have been discovered in this examination, which will claim further and more particular attention. The whole amount awarded for the Bowery extension by the Commissieners, compared with the amount paid, shows au over-payment of \$4,426. In regard to the payment of a warrante on this job purporting to be drawn to the order of E. H. Cambreling, attorney, and receipted by that name for \$1,326, the Committee believe that the whole thing was a forgery perpetrated by J. B. mith, the attainted Clerk lately in the Controller's Office. These was no award to justify such payment. For this most incomprehensible and disprered condition of the books in the Finance Departmest, the Coumittee directly censure the Contoller, for having omitted to institute a correct

him at the mercy of any scoundrel who chooses to impose upon him and rob the city through his con-

fidence. Going to the County Clerk's office, they find a great deal of disorder among the papers, as well as much difficulty of getting hold of documents ordered by law to be filed there. Here they were in search of facts in regard to a warrant to pay an award in the matter of opening Beekman street, amounting to \$4,003, in which the figure four seems to have been transmuted into a seven, making a swindle of In the Street Department, owing to the legal

difficulties between Conover and Devlin, the Com-

mittee have made but little research; but what they have observed is not particularly favorable to the officials who have had charge of that branch of the Government, and the result of their examination does not differ materially from that of the researches made by Mr. Conover, which we have sheady printed and explained. As a specimen of sharp practice, we may mention the babit of the Assessors including their fees in the assessment lists, to that they get the Assessors' percentage upon their own bils: or, in other words, charging a handrome percentage for making out their own accounts. The specimen case offered from this Department is the regulating and grading of Second avenue from Twenty-eighth to One-hundred and twenty-third street. There were three contractors: from Twenty-eighth o Fifty-third street, Daniel Gallagher; from Fifty therd to Eighty-sixth, James Gallagher, and from Ninety third to One-hundred and twentythird, John McArthur, who assigned to John Pettigrew, one of his sureties. Subsequently the Street Con missioner made several illegal supplementary contracts for culverts, &c. Upon Daniel Gollagher's contract, the Surveyor's return shows an excess over the estimate of \$13,700; upon John Gallagher's contract, an excess of \$25,363; while on John Pettigrew's job, it comes up to the mederate sum of \$121,076, which is made up of 163,644 cubic yards of earth filling more than included in the original estimates, at 74 cents per yard. The amount returned against the city on unsutherized contracts in a I this work was \$35,265. But we cannot pursue this smart operation more part cularly at present.

The Committee say that \$30,000 was allowed to Pettigrew for interest, which was just so much injustice to the tax payers. Next we have a table embracing a large number of items of this swindling character. Something like the exposition made by us from the Controller's and Mr. Conover's reports the other day.

After a look at the books of the Receiver of Taxes, where things are badly mixed up, the Committee conclude by recommending that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to take steps to recover all sums which may have been improperly and illegally paid from the City Treasury, and referred to in this report.

-And so we go. Every dip into the secret his tory of the City Government for the past ten years, discloses some new swindle upon the people. Almost every conceivable form of fraud has been boldly practiced; false estimates, false measures false entries, forgeries in contracts, contracts with out even the form of legality, alterations of figures perjury, lying, theft, and every degree of felony ha characterized the operations of the unconvicted who have preyed upon us. The very enormity of the robbery, the host of men who must have been cognizant of the facts, the high social and politica stancing of some of them, make one hesitate whether it is werth while to try to save such a desperately corrupt Sodom of a city, or burn it down and commence anew.

Mayor Tiemann sent a note to the Commer Council last night, in some degree explaining his action in regard to the charges against Devlin. He says that he sent the papers to the Grand Jury solely for the purpose of securing Devlin's removal under the 49th section of the Charter. This section provides that the Grand Jury may present upon the evidence of witnesses personally cognizant of the facts to which they testify, any City officer except the Mayor, Centroller and Corporation Counsel, but only after such person shall have reasonable opportunity to appear before the Jury in his own de fense. Should he fail to appear, and be regularly presented, the presentment is filed in the Court and becomes in fact an indictment to which the officer must plead, and if he pleads not guilty a regular Jury trial must follow. Upon conviction (or if he pleads guilty) the Court declares his office vacant, and the effender can never thereafter hold an appointed office under the Charter. This section was intended to secure the execution of justice upon a malfeneant officer in case his partisan friends in the Board of Aldermen should refusesto consent to his removal, or in case a corrupt Mayor should overook his trespasses and decline to dismiss him. But in this case the Aldermen promptly cooperated with the Mayor, Devlin was turned out, and the aid of the Court was not required.

If the papers sent in by the Mayor were strong enough to secure Devlin's removal, they are equally good for his indictment; and this result the Mayor evidently still deems within the bounds of possibility. siece he recommends "that as these frauls are "developed, and the evidence obtained to fix the parties and the responsibility, the Corporation ·Counsel shall be directed to institute legal pro-"ceedings against the parties implicated." If. however, it is supposed that by withdrawing the papers and prosecuting Devlin simply for fraud without reference to his removal, he is thereby relieved from the penalty of exclusion from office, it is an error, since the 40th section of the Charter provides that any officer of the city or any person employed in its service who shall commit any fraud upon the city, convert public property to his own use, or knowlegly permit any other person to do so, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemearor, and in addition to the penulties provided shall forfeit his office and be excluded forever after from holding any office under the City Charter. This peremptorily commands the disqualification of everybody, from Mayor to street-sweeper, who may be convicted of defrauding the city to any amount whatever. The most that the Mayor had done, then, by the withdrawal of the papers from the Grand Jury, is to wash his hands of the matter, and throw the responsibility of further proceedings first upon the Common Council who must, by special vote, direct the Corporation Counsel to prosecute; and, secondly, upon that officer, who, is the highly improbable event of being commanded to do so by Deviln's friends in the Common Council, will no doubt make up a case at his leisure, and prosecute it with all the earnest zeal shown for the interests of the city in his management of the Lawber We have no desire to throw everything upon the

Mayor; but we believe he was voted into his place

mode of keeping books, since this locamess has left for the express purpose of putting a stop to the enormous frauds then strongly suspected, and now amply proved. On assuming the office he swore to exercise a constant supervision over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers, and to receive and examine into all such complaints as may be preferred against any of them for violation or neg. eet of duty. As he had undertaken this matter of Mr. Devkin's alleged malfeasance, and manifested a deep interest therein, the people cannot fail to be much disappointed in this virtual abandonment of the case, since leaving it to the Common Council is tantamount to giving it up altogether.

> We see references in the Washington correspordence of some of our cotemporaries to an ffer said to have been made to our Government on the part of the Zuloags Mexican Administration for the sale to us of the northern tier of Mexical States. Our good friends of the South have a castem of selling niggers running-all their right and title, that is, to cetch and hold a runaway slave. If we are to trade with the Zuloaga Ad ministration for the purchase of the northern tier of Mexican States, it must be a transaction some thing of the same character. The northern tier of Mexican States is not at this time in the possession or at the disposal of the Zulonga Government, Garza folds Tamaulipas, with the exception of Tempice, which he is besieging. Nuevo Less Coabuils and Chehuahua are under the authority of Vidustri, who proposes to erect out of them the Republic of Sierra Madre; while Sonora, also, by the recent overthrow of Gandara, has been lost for the present at least, to the Zuloaga Administration. Zuleaga may be willing to sell them running. but after buying them we should have then to

## THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE S. T. TRIBUSE.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

The Chairman of the Willett's Point Investigating Committee sent a subpena last week to Mr. R. W. Latham of Brooklyn, formerly of the Bank ing House of Latham, Withers & Co. of this city. A letter was received from Latham a day or two since in which be stated that he was Secretars Floyd's private agent and business man, but knew nothing of the Willett's Point transaction. He said, furthermore, that he had business at the West which would require him to be absent for several weeks, and consequently he could not obey the summons of the Committee. Not satisfied with his excuse, and considering the Secretary's private agent a particularly desirable witness, the Committee obtained to-day the Speaker's warrant for the arrest of Latham wherever he may be found.

The President declared to-day that he would not announce his selection of volunteer regiments for Utah till Congress passed the appropriation bills. Months ago the Administration came to Congress clamoring for regiments for the relief of Geo. Johnston's army, and crying out against the Black Republicans for doubting the recessity of an increase of the military force.

Regiments were finally voted, and a number of larger States contended for the profit and honor of raising them. The President held them up, with their appointments, as a bone is held to a dog to make him jump. He would not selest them till Congress passed Lecompton-till it passed the deficiency bills. Now the dog must jump again. States that show the most alacrity in voting mone; will get the reg ments.

It is privately understood that the President is opposed to the abrogat on of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, though Mr. Clingman has introduced it into the House as an Administration measure.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 6, 1858. Although the House, by eleven majority, ordered the resolution proposing the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be engrossed for a third reading, the ilwer treaty to be en vote on setting it aside by ten majority, to take up the Minnesota bill, is regarded as a decided expression against the former measure. This motion was made by Mr. Sickles, a member of the Committee on Forign Affairs, who is against the resolution, which is w on the Speaker's table, difficult to be reached, and may be regarded as killed by indirection. The resolution wes, it is said, reported without consultation with the President, and has no precedent since 1798, when the United States abrogsted the treaty with France.

The Administration is opposed to the resolution at this time, because it would embarrase the negotiations now pending for the settlement of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, and force upon the President an aggressive policy unfavorable to the peace of the two countries, and disastrous to th settlement of the Central American question. The House Committee on Elections to-day were en

gaged on the Ohio contested election case. Messes Lamar, Stevenson, Phillips and Boyce voted that Mr. Vallandigham was entitled to the seat, and Mesers Gilmer, Wilson, Clark (Conn.) and Washburne (Me voted in favor of Mr. Campbell retaining his ses. Mr. Harris (Ill.) voted to vacate the seat, and refer the question back to the people. Three reports will accordingly be made on Thursday.

Among the confirmations to-day by the Senate, was that of Judge Loring to supply the vacancy in the

Court of Claims, occasioned by the death of Mr. Gilchrist. By general consent the vote on the Senate bill, for

the admission of Monesota, will be taken on Satur-The American Medical Convention refused to te-

quest the Secretary of the Treasury to reinstate Dr. Bailey as Inspector of Drugs in New York. The Cut of Louisville is to be the next place of meeting. Convention adjourned sine die. They all proceed to Mount Vernon to-morrow.

The President has not yet designated his accept accept accept the two volunteer regiments, nor is it probable that he will do so until Congress make the necessary appropriation for their support. The estimates are not

yet made.

This determination of the President has caused great disappointment to Western men, who were led to believe that the regiments would be accepted as soon as the Deficiency bill passed.

The report of the decision of the Supreme Court is case No. 67, viz: The People's Ferry Company of Besten, claimants of the steambout Jefferson working the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York was reversed instead of affirmed, as stated.

## XXXVth CONGRESS....First Session

SENATE....Washington, May 6.
The business transacted during the morning hour was of an uninteresting nature.
The bill for the admission of Oregon was postpund, and that for the repeal of the fishing bountees act

Mr. HAMLIN (Me.) addressed the Sonate in oppsten to the bill. He objected to Mr. Clay's soort that the fisheries are merely a local interact. Trey are so, le said, but no more than sugar growing. To fisheries, however, have notional importance; no re-tion having ever been prominent in mantime affect that did not recognize the important relation between te marine and its fisheries. ban a's line of argument was a revival of Mr. Benton's in his report of 1846. Mr. Hamila would admit that when the bounty was first granted, it might have been